

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 13

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. JAN. 24. 1865.

NO. 424.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
will be published every Tuesday and Friday,
day, by
A. G. HODGES & CO.

FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the
newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT

OF THE
ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
On the 1st day of May, 1864, made to the Auditor
of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with
an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of
Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d
March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST.
LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis,
county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.
Second. The amount of capital stock
is \$100,000 00
The amount of capital stock paid up
is 60,000 00

ASSETS
Third. Cash on hand, principally on
deposit in banks, incorporated by
the State of Missouri, located in
the city of St. Louis, (part in the
safe of the Company) \$ 50,327 42
Loans secured by deed of trust, first
lien or record, on real estate in the
city of St. Louis, worth double the
amount of loan, per schedule annexed.....
Short time loans in city of St. Louis,
on undoubt personal security,
eight percent interest 6,229 68
Stock bonds secured in part by real
estate, part by personal security,
subject to call of Board of Directors
on 60 days notice 42,500 00
Leans on policies in force, bearing
six percent interest 110,001 98
Premium and other notes, bearing
six percent interest 21,151 12
Amounts due from agents and in
course of transmission from them,
and for policies recently issued
and not yet paid 9,685 64
Notes for deferred premiums due
within 60 days, bearing ten per
cent. interest 580 74
Office furniture, iron safe, &c. 949 45
Revenue stamps 45 95
Total \$ 281,471 98

LIABILITIES.
1st. Due and not due to Banks, and
other creditors none.
2d. Losses adjusted and not due none.
3d. Losses unadjusted none.
4th. Losses in suspense, waiting
further proof—1 policy, \$4,000, i
policy, \$3,000 7,000
etc. All other claims against the
Company—no other claims or lia-
bilities except the liabilities on
policies in force as follows, viz:
320 policies in force insuring in
the aggregate 2,152,800 00

*Both resisted by the Company on the ground of
violation of conditions of policies; that of \$4,000
on two counts, one being because of the party
having been killed in an unlawful rencontre.
The other of \$3,000, because of the party having
died with delirium tremens. Both cases waiting
adjudication.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.
Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Selby,
Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance
Company, being severally sworn, depose and say,
and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a
full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of
the said Company—that the said Insurance Com-
pany is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUN-
DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
of actual Cash Capital, in cash on hand and in-
vested as above stated; and that the portion there-
of invested in real estate security, is upon unim-
umbered property in the city of St. Louis, worth
double the amount of said loans, and that the
above described investments, nor any part thereof,
are made for the benefit of any individual
exercising authority in the management of said
Company, nor for any other person or persons
whatever; and that they are the above described
holders of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance
Company.

SAMUEL WILLI, President.
W.M. T. SELBY, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Pub-
lic in and for said city and county of St. Louis,
State of Missouri, this 15th day of May, 1864.
[L.S.] S. PERIT RAWLE,
Notary Public.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.
I, the undersigned, Recorder of Deeds, in and
for the aforesaid county, do hereby certify that S.
Perit Rawle, whose name is appended to the
rat of the foregoing deposition, was, at the date
thereof, Notary Public in and for the city and
county of St. Louis, duly authorized to administer
oaths for general purposes, and that I am well
acquainted with the hand writing of said S. Perit
Rawle, and verily believe the signature to said
deposition is genuine.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set
my hand and affixed my official seal this
18th day of May, 1864.

A. C. BERNONDY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,
FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864.
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy
of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set
my hand and affixed my official seal, the
18th day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.
[No. 58, Original.]

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FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy
of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set
my hand and affixed my official seal, the
18th day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued prompt-

ly by A. G. HODGES, Agent.

Frankfort Ky., June 3, 1864—tw—829.

MISCELLANY.

The Birth of Green Erin the "Gem of the
Say."

The following beautiful poetical scrap
has lain in our portfolio, for years, and has
just attracted our attention, through a
chance rummage of old papers. Many
years have passed since it was first published,
at which time it was more extensively
copied than anything of the kind has ever
been. It was written by a young Irishman
named O'Neil, at one time connected with
the New York press:—*Cin. Times*]

Wid all condescisin,
I'd turn yeas at tisshin,
To what I would minshin av Erin so green;
And without hisayshin,
I'd show how that nayshin,
Beame av reasyshin, the ginn an the Queen.

It happened wan mornin',
Without any warin',
That Vanyus was born in the bawful say/
An' be'st same taken,
(An' shure t'was provokin'),
Her pinions wor reoskin', an' would'n't give play.

So Niptune, who knew her,
Began to pursue her,
In order to woo her, the wicked ould Jew!
An' he'very night caught her,
Atop by the water,
Great Jupiter's daughter, who cried "Poo-le-loo!"

But Jove, the great jaynious,
Looked down an' saw Vaynus,
An' Niptune so haynious, purshin' her wild,
So he roared out in thunder,
H'd tear him eshundher,
An' shure t'was no wondur, for tazin' his child.

So a star that wor flyin',
Around his espyn',
He said without shigh an' hurled it below,
Where it tumbled like winkin',
On Niptune, while sinkin',
An' gave him, I'm thinkin', a broth as a blow!

An' that star was dry land,
Both low land and high land,
And formed a swate island, the land iv me birth!

Thus plain is the sthory,
As sink down from glory,
That Erin so hoary's Heaven on earth.

Thin Vaynus jumped nately,
On Erin so sthately;

But faynt he bein' so bothered an' prissed,
Which her much did bowlder;

But before it quite killed her,
Her father distilled her a drap by the bishit!

An' that glass so victorious,
It made herself glorious;

A thrife uporous I fear I might prove;

Hince how can yes blame us?

That Erin's so famous
For beauty, an' murther, an' whisky, an' loves!

Touching and Instructive Incident.

I desire now to narrate to you a circumstance
which happened in the family of a friend and correspondent of mine in the
city of Boston, some ten years ago, the history
of which will command itself to the
heart of every father and mother who has
any sympathy with, or affection for, their
children. That it is entirely true, you may
be well assured. I was convinced of this
when I opened the letter from L. H. B.—
which announced it, and in the detail of the
event which was subsequently furnished
me.

A few weeks before he wrote he had buried
his eldest son, a fine, manly little fellow,
of some eight years of age, who had never,
he said, known a day's illness until
that which finally removed him hence to be
here no more. His death occurred under
circumstances peculiarly painful to his parents.
A younger brother, a delicate, sickly
child from his birth, the next in age to him,
had been down for nearly a month
with an epidemic fever. In consequence of
the nature of the disease, every precaution
had been adopted that prudence suggested
to guard the other members of the family
against it. But of this one, the father's eldest
son, he said he had little to fear, so rugged
was he and so generally healthy. Still,
however, he kept a vigilant eye upon him,
and especially forbade his going into the
pools and docks near his school, which it
was his custom sometimes to visit; for he
was but a boy, and "boys will be boys," and we
ought more frequently to think that it is
their nature to be. Of all unnatural things,
a reproach almost to childish frankness and
innocence, save me from a "boy-man!" But
to the story.

One evening this unhappy father came
home, wearied with a long day's hard labor,
and vexed at some little disappointments
which had soured his naturally kind dispo-
sition, and rendered him peculiarly suscepti-
ble to the smallest annoyance. While he
was sitting by the fire, in this unhappy mood
of mind, his wife entered the apartment, and
said:

"Henry has just come in and he is a per-
fect fright. He is covered from head to foot
with dock-mud, and is as wet as a drownded
rat."

"Where is he?" asked the father sternly.
"He is shivering over the kitchen fire.
He was afraid to come up here when the
girl told him you had come home."

"Tell Jane to tell him to come here this
instant!" was the brief reply to this informa-
tion.

Presently the poor boy entered half per-
plexed with affright and cold. His father
glanced at his sad plight, reproached him
bitterly with his disobedience, spoke of the
punishment which awaited him in the
morning, as a penalty for his offence; and
in a harsh voice concluded with:

"Now, sir, go to your bed!"

"But, father," said the little fellow, "I
want to tell you—"

"Not a word, sir, go to bed!"

"I only wanted to say, father, that—"

With a peremptory stamp, an imperative
wave of his hand toward the door, and a
frown upon his brow, did that father, without
other speech, again close the door of ex-
ploration and expostulation.

When his boy had gone supperless and
sad to bed, the father sat restless and uneasy
while supper was being prepared, and at
tea-table ate but little. His wife saw the
real cause, or the additional cause of his
emotion, and interposed the remark:

"I think, my dear, you ought at least to
have heard what Henry had to say. My
heart ached for him when he turned away,
with his eyes full of tears. Henry is a good
boy, after all, if he does sometimes do
wrong. He is a tender-hearted, affectionate
boy. He always was."

And therewithal the water stood in the
eyes of that forgiving mother, even as it
stood in the eyes of Mercy, in "the house of
the Interpreter," as recorded by Bunyan.

particular mark of distinction. Desirous of
obtaining some information respecting the
road he was pursuing, he accosted a military
looking personage who stood smoking a cigar
at the door of a house. To each of the
Emperor's questions the stranger replied in
the most unctuous manner; and by way of
terminating the ungracious parley—

"Allow me to ask," said Alexander, "what
may be your military rank?"

"Guess."

"Perhaps, sir, you may be a lieutenant?"

"Higher, if you please."

"Captain?"

"Another step."

"Major?"

"Go on, go on."

"Lieutenant colonel, I presume?"

"You have hit it at last, though not with-
out effort."

These words were pronounced in a tone of
arrogance; and the several answers in the
preceding dialogue was accompanied by a
cloud of smoke puffed full in the Emperor's
face.

"Now comes my turn, good Mr. Traveler,"

said the officer. "Pray what may be
your military rank?"

"Guess."

"Well, then, at the first glance, I should say

"Captain?"

"Higher, if you please."

"Major?"

"Go on, go on."

"Lieutenant colonel?"

"Colonel?"

"A little higher, if you please."

(The officer upon this threw away the
stump of his cigar.)

"Major General?"

"Another step, if you please." The officer
now stood immovable at "attention."

"Your excellency is then Lieutenant General."

"You are not quite up to the mark."

"In that case I have the honor to address
myself to his Serene Highness, the Field
Marshal!"

"Do me the favor, Lieutenant Colonel, to
make another effort."

"Ab, sir!" cried the officer with emotion.

"Will your Majesty reign to pardon me? But
could I imagine that the Emperor—"

"I am not offended; and to prove it, if you
have a favor to ask I will grant it with pleasure."

Two days afterward the undertaker came
with the little coffin, and his son, a playmate
of the deceased boy, bringing the low
stools on which it was to stand in the entry
hall.

"I was with Henry," said the lad, "when he
got into the water. We were playing down
at the Long Wharf, Henry and Frank
Mumford, and I; and the tide was out very
low; and there was a beam run out from
the wharf; and Charles got out on it to get
a fish-line and hook that hung over where
the water was deep; and the first thing we
saw, he had slipped off, and was struggling
in the water! Henry threw off his cap and
jumped clear from the wharf into the water,
and, after a great deal of hard work, got
Charles out; and they waded up through
the mud to where the wharf was not so wet
and slippery; and then I helped them to climb
up the side. Charles told Henry not to
say anything about it, for, if he did, his
father would never let him go near the water
again. Henry was very sorry; and, all the
way home, he kept saying:

"What will father say when he sees me
tonight? I wish we had not gone to the
wharf."

"Dear, brave boy!" exclaimed the bereaved
father; "and this was the explanation
which I so cruelly refused to hear!" And
hot and bitter tears rolled down his cheeks.

Yes! that stern father now learned, and
for the first time, that what he had treated
as unwonted severity as a fault, was but
the impulse of a generous nature, which,
forgetting himself had hazarded life for
another. It was but the quick prompting of
that manly spirit which he himself had always
endeavored to graft upon his susceptible
mind, and which, young as he was, had
already manifested itself on more than one
occasion.

Let me close this story in the very words
of that father, and let the lesson sink deep

THE COMMONWEALTH.

TUESDAY.....JANUARY 24, 1865

SPEECH OF

Hon. John W. Finnell,
of Kentucky,

Delivered at the Union Meeting in Covington, on
Monday Evening, Jan. 15, Favoring the Ab-
olition of Slavery in the United States, and
Especially in the State of Kentucky, by Con-
stitutional Amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW CITIZENS—With what earnest interest does the storm-tossed mariner watch the first gleam of light in the distant horizon, when day after day the raging billows of the angry ocean have threatened his good ship's destruction! How like the feelings of that anxious mariner, were those which filled our breasts, as we watched our brave helmsman—the gallant and dauntless Sherman—as he piloted our Union craft toward the haven at Savannah, and what a thrill of joy was there in every loyal heart in all the land, when the first gleam of light was seen as it flashed from his bright and unsullied blade, as he waved it above the ramparts of that city! It was the sign of victory—victory that presses Peace.

Were other evidence wanting, this latest campaign of Sherman stamps him as the first military man of the age. All honor to the intrepid soldier and his conquering army.

Nor can we fail to render all honor to that sturdy, and unconquerable soldier, General Thomas. The rebel horde under Hood were looking with longing eyes toward the rich fields and well-filled granaries of Kentucky. The conquest of Kentucky was promised as the sure reward of the capture of Nashville: "Victory on the Cumberland secures to you a safe and easy road to the Ohio." Such was the language of the rebel General to his army. But victory on the Cumberland had first to be won! Instead of victory there came defeat, crushing, overwhelming defeat. And now the broken, shattered, dismembered and ruined army of the rebel invader, attests the skill and courage of the brave leader, Thomas, and his gallant army! Thence comes another gleam of light! For the first time since the beginning of the rebellion, the spirit of the rebellion seems breaking! God grant continued victories to our armies, until a restoration of peace shall be assured in the restoration of the power of the Federal Government throughout the length and breadth of the land!

But, fellow-citizens, my friend (General Smith) has said that new issues, or rather a new issue must be presented to the people of Kentucky—to the Union men of Kentucky—the slavery question! That is true—and it becomes us to meet that issue like men.

I was born in Kentucky, a slave State. I now am, and have been all my life, a slave-holder. To me, custom has made the relation familiar. I see nothing wrong about it.

Fort Fisher.

The following report of the capture of Fort Fisher comes by telegraph, from Secretary Stanton:

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 17, 10 P.M.
To the President:

The rebel flag of Fort Fisher was delivered to me on board the steamer Paulding, off that place, yesterday morning (16th).

(Signed) TERRY, Major-General.

An acknowledgment of that gallant achievement was given in your name to Admiral Porter and General Terry, from whom the particulars were obtained.

The troops arrived off Fort Fisher on Thursday night and on Friday they all landed under cover of the heavy guns of the squadron. A reconnaissance was made by General Terry on Saturday, and a strong defensive line against any of the enemy's forces coming from Wilmington was established, and held by 5,000 men, chiefly colored troops, and an assault was determined on. The assault was made on Sunday at 3:30 P.M.

The sea-front of the fort had been greatly damaged and broken by a continuous fire of the fleet for three days, and the front was assaulted at the hour mentioned by a column of seamen and marines one thousand eight hundred strong, under command of Captain Breese. They reached the parapet, but, after a short conflict, this column was checked and driven back in disorder, and afterwards placed on the defensive, the line taking the place of the brigade that was brought up to reinforce the assaulting column of troops. Although the assault on the sea-front failed, it was performed well, and was very useful in diverting the attention of the enemy and weakening their resistance to the attack by the troops on the other side. The assault on the other and most difficult side of the fort was made by a column of two thousand troops of the old 10th corps led by Colonel Curtis, under the immediate supervision of General Terry.

The enemy's force in the fort was over 2,000. The conflict lasted for seven hours. The works were so constructed that every traverse afforded the enemy a new defensive position, from whence they had to be driven. They were seven in number, and the fight was carried on from traverse to traverse for seven hours, by a skilfully directed fire thrown into the traverses, as one after another they were taken by the enemy.

Admiral Porter contributed to the success of the assaulting column by signals between himself and Gen. Terry at brief intervals.

His fire was so well managed that it damaged the enemy without injury to our troops.

About ten o'clock at night the enemy were entirely driven from the fort, and forced down toward Federal Point, followed by a brigade of our troops, and about twelve o'clock at night Gen. Whiting surrendered himself and his command to Gen. Terry unconditionally as prisoners of war, numbering over 1,800, the remainder of his force being killed and wounded. Our loss was not accurately ascertained on Monday, but was estimated at between seven and eight hundred in killed and wounded besides the naval loss, which was slight, not exceeding one hundred killed and wounded. Not a ship nor a transport was lost. Col. Curtis was severely, but not mortally wounded. Col. Bell died of his wounds on Monday morning. Colonel J. W. Moore and Lieutenant-Colonel Lyman were killed. Colonel Pennebaker was badly wounded, also Colonel Cope. A complete list of the killed and wounded will be forwarded as soon as practicable. General Terry reported to Surgeon-General Barnes that he had an ample supply of Surgeons and stores forwarded. The wounded will be sent North to their respective States as fast as they can be placed on transports, of which there was an ample supply. On Monday, between six and seven o'clock, a magazine of the fort exploded, killing and wounding 200 or 300 persons, after the capture of the fort. All the troops were withdrawn, except one brigade left in

build up our towns and cities, and bring forth the abundant harvests our rich lands always yield to well-directed labor, and to assure the acceptance of the invitation, let us in advance, "mark the laborer as the true man."

Kentucky, the first child born of the Federal Union, is already behind most, if not all her younger sisters in the Valley of the Ohio, and the North-west. Kentucky was settled several years before Ohio or Indiana, and many years before Illinois. She is behind none of them in the richness of her soil. Her mineral wealth is unbounded, and her climate salubrious and delightful beyond comparison with either. She began the march to empire in advance of Ohio, yet, in the brief space of twenty years, Ohio overtook and passed her, and, in the sixty years added to that period, she has so far outstripped her as to count her thousands to Kentucky's hundreds. The advantages, geographical and physical, have all the time been equal, yet the march of Ohio has been onward and onward, while Kentucky has traveled at a snail's pace, until she is more than distanced in the race. Illinois comes into the field years after Kentucky is full grown, yet already the young giant, with muscles unmanacled, overleaps all obstacles, and is far, far in advance of us in the race to prosperity and greatness. What has occasioned the difference? As to all the original elements of grandeur, wealth and power, Kentucky was and is unsurpassed. There is but one explanation—one cause commensurate with the effect produced.

The time is at hand, fellow-citizens, when Kentucky may look at these things calmly and dispassionately. Slavery propagandists have invaded our State, made war upon our people, laid waste our lands, burned our houses, pillaged our towns, and have filled more than thirty thousand graves with the bravest and best of Kentucky's sons—sacrificed in defence of the Union, against the assaults of those whose purpose it was to build upon the ruins of that Union a splendid slave oligarchy in the South! At the outset, Kentucky implored them to desist—she besought them to have peace; they scorned and scoffed at her, and when Kentucky, upon the death of General Whiting on Sunday, was wounded. On Monday everything was quiet as a Sabbath day. The dead were being buried and the wounded placed in transports and hospitals.

Funeral of Edward Everett.—Impressive and Imposing Ceremonies.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—The Funeral of Edward Everett, took place to-day from the First Church, services of the most private character having previously been held at the late residence of the deceased. The church was draped in symbols of mourning. The remains were brought to the church and escorted by the Independent Cadets. The following gentlemen were pall bearers:

Hon. E. Washburn, ex-Gov., of Maine; T. W. Lincoln, Jr., Mayor; Thomas Hill, President Harvard College; G. T. Bigelow, Chief Justice; Geo. Ticknor, Trustee of Public Library; R. C. Winthrop, President Historical Society; C. Y. Loring, Vice President Union Club; Asa Gray, President of Academy of Arts; J. D. Graham, Col. U.S.A.

The inscription on the coffin borne upon solid silver plate is as follows:

Edward Everett, born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, the 11th of April, 1794, died in Boston, the 15th of January, 1865.

Upon the casket a wreath of white flowers and evergreens were placed. The services were simple and impressive, opening with a burial chant of the Episcopal service, "Teach me to know thy ways," followed by the reading of appropriate passages from the Scriptures and prayer by Rev. Dr. Walker, President of Harvard College.

Rev. Rufus Ellis then made an eloquent and touching address and prayer, after which the usual church service was read over the remains of the deceased, the exercises closing by singing the funeral anthem, "Their bodies are buried in the dust, but their names live forevermore." The remains were conveyed to Mt. Auburn.

The burial procession was large and imposing. Two companies of volunteer cavalry, two companies of infantry, and one company of marines from the Navy Yard acted as escort.

Both branches of the Legislature met at 10 o'clock and adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. E., appointed a committee to attend to the funeral, and adjourned.

Lingering Love of the Old Government at Savannah.

The capture of Savannah is an invaluable military acquisition in more respects than one. It has shown the hollowness of the so-called Confederacy and, at the same time, developed the fact that the people of Georgia, and the same feeling forms a substratum sentiment throughout rebellion, have a kind feeling for the good old Government under which they were born. They still cling to the old national homestead. Their affection for it is an evergreen twining around the pillars of the Republic, as does the ivy around the trunk of the sturdy old oak that has sheltered it from so many storms. It is natural that the masses of the American people should feel this attachment. The National parent has been a kind one. That heart must have become hardened indeed that has no lingering fondness for the altar of his country, around which so many pleasant recollections cluster.

"You may take the bright shell,
From its home on the lea;
And where'er you bear it
It will sing of the sea.—
You may take the fond heart
From the heart of its birth
And of home it will sing,
To the ends of the earth."

We see this attachment for the parent Government manifesting itself at Savannah since the capture of that beautiful city. Gentlemen who have left that city since Sherman's occupation of it bring the information that the people seem to be quiet and satisfied with the change which has been effected by the new order of things. Indeed, this feeling is breathed in the resolutions passed at the late public meeting. Their tone is repentant—as much so as could be expected of the inhabitants of a recently conquered city. They say they yield not as a conquered people, but prefer to be received to the bosom of the parent Government as the Prodigal son was received by the father of old, and to be forgiven in the same spirit. The furious declinations of the rebel journals and rebel leaders met with no response from them, nor did they foreshadow the spirit of the masses in Georgia. They had suffered in every conceivable way, from the tyranny of the rebel leaders; General Sherman came to them more as a deliverer than a conqueror. He at once removed some of the most odious restrictions which they had groaned under, and this was duly appreciated by the people of Savannah, and all along the route of Sherman's march. They refused to lay waste and destroy as he approached, as advised by Richmond journals, and since his rule over them Sherman has treated them with kindness, and our army has exhibited towards them that demeanour which is characteristic of the American soldier. All this has rekindled the affection of the Georgian for the old Government, and they have learned to love it though having fought it, thus verifying the sentiment of the dramatist—"How I love an enemy after fighting him."—*St. Louis Evening News.*

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We see this attachment for the parent Government manifesting itself at Savannah since the capture of that beautiful city. Gentlemen who have left that city since Sherman's occupation of it bring the information that the people seem to be quiet and satisfied with the change which has been effected by the new order of things. Indeed, this feeling is breathed in the resolutions passed at the late public meeting. Their tone is repentant—as much so as could be expected of the inhabitants of a recently conquered city. They say they yield not as a conquered people, but prefer to be received to the bosom of the parent Government as the Prodigal son was received by the father of old, and to be forgiven in the same spirit. The furious declinations of the rebel journals and rebel leaders met with no response from them, nor did they foreshadow the spirit of the masses in Georgia. They had suffered in every conceivable way, from the tyranny of the rebel leaders; General Sherman came to them more as a deliverer than a conqueror. He at once removed some of the most odious restrictions which they had groaned under, and this was duly appreciated by the people of Savannah, and all along the route of Sherman's march. They refused to lay waste and destroy as he approached, as advised by Richmond journals, and since his rule over them Sherman has treated them with kindness, and our army has exhibited towards them that demeanour which is characteristic of the American soldier. All this has rekindled the affection of the Georgian for the old Government, and they have learned to love it though having fought it, thus verifying the sentiment of the dramatist—"How I love an enemy after fighting him."—*St. Louis Evening News.*

An Epigram in which James Brooks is Interested.

During an exciting debate in the House lately, Mr. James Brooks, in reply to some taunt of Schofield's, professed great anxiety to go South. Of course they wouldn't let him, for even Montgomery Blair and his father couldn't go, but if they only would, it would be the delight of his life to show the soothing effects of the olive branch he would carry upon the rampant rebellion.

While he was dwelling with such anxiety upon his desire to go South, General Schenck set the Republican side of the House in a roar by exclaiming quite audibly, "if you've had any trouble about getting South!" Presently a little epigram was circulating among the lazy groups of members who were enduring Brooks' speech. I wouldn't say that General Schenck wrote it, but whoever did, could forge his hand-writing admirably:

"Brooks mourns because he cannot get a 'pass,' Since 'to make peace' is deeply his concern; We'd send him South with pleasure, but, alas! 'Tis feared he'd claim permission to return."

[Cor. Cr. Gaz.]

I See Jist Sam.—During the last winter a

"contraband" came into the Federal lines, in North Carolina, and was marching up to the office of the day to give an account of himself, whereupon the following colloquy ensued:

"What's your name?"

"My name's Sam."

"Sam what?"

"No, sah; not Sam Watt. I see jist Sam."

"What's your other name?"

"I hasn't got no odder name, sah. I see Sam, dat's all."

"What's your master's name?"

"I see got no master now; massa runned away—yah! yah! I see a free negro now."

"Well, what is your father's and mother's name?"

"I see gone, sah; never had none. I see jist Sam—nobody else."

"Have not you any brothers and sisters?"

"No, sah; never had none. No brudder, no sister, no fadder, no mudder, no massa—nothing but Sam. When you see Sam, you see all dars is of us."

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The Albany Penitentiary shows a net profit of \$15,000 for last year. It is consequently rather desirable that the judges

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY.....JANUARY 24, 1865

Masonic Notice.

Hiram Lodge, No. 4, Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons, meets to night in their Hall, opposite Capital Hotel. All Masons in the city, in good standing, are invited to attend.

W. FRANKLIN, M.

Jan 24, 1865.

Review of News.

On the night of the 14th, the 17th Army Corps, commanded by Gen. Hatch, advanced on Pocotaligo bridge, on the Charleston and Savannah railroad, and captured it, together with fortifications and 12 guns, losing in the charge 40 men killed and wounded. The guns were spiked, and the rebels evacuated and fell back in the night towards Charleston. Sherman's entire army is in motion in South Carolina.

On the night of the 17th, it is reported, the rebel garrison blew up Fort Caswell, and the rebel steamers Tallahassee and Chickamauga. The Despatch of the 18th says that Fort Caswell was still held, but probably rendered useless as our forces had blockaded the river between the Fort and Wilmington. Caswell mounts more guns, we believe, than Fisher.

A brother of General Hardee and others made claim to the cotton in Savannah. Gen. Sherman replied that it ought to go to the General Government, which, he said, could never be indemnified for the blood and treasure required to reclaim possession of Savannah. This was his opinion, but they might go to Washington and try to have his decision reversed. Much more cotton was captured than was at first supposed.

In the rebel House of Representatives, Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, answering a charge of treason made against him by the Sentinel—Davis' organ—said: "The denunciation—of the advocates of an honorable, peaceful settlement of the war—will be met by defiance. This movement is not in the hands of timid, time-serving men. Sustained as they are by the volume of sentiment in the country and army, and by their own sense of duty, they are determined that in some form the statesmanship of the country shall be invoked in an honest effort to end this carnival of death by negotiation." That is a bold fling of defiance in Jeff Davis' face which that model statesman will not much relish.

The Rebel Congress' Committee on Foreign Relations, to which the propositions of peace were referred, reported unanimously in favor of sending commissioners to sue for peace. Jeff Davis and the Richmond oligarchy on the one side oppose this action, while Congress, representing the people, favor it. A few weeks since, such a measure would not have been considered for a moment.

The supercession of Gen. Hood by Gen. Dick Taylor, is reported. We hope the report is untrue. Gen. Hood has proved himself to be the right man in the right place—not for the rebels though.

Henry S. Foote was released from arrest by order of the Confederate Congress, and has returned to Richmond.

B. C. Burleigh, the Lake Erie pirate, has been tried at Toronto, and been found guilty of robbery, &c., and it has been decided that under the Extradition Treaty he must be surrendered to the United States authorities. Of course this decision has excited the ire of Southerners and their Canadian friends, and the pirate's counsel has applied for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

Gold tumbled down on Saturday to 193½ \$1,000,000 changed hands at 198, showing a probability of still further decline. Cotton was down to 93cts and falling.

Public Binding

A bill is pending before the House for the benefit of the Public Binder. This act, we understand, authorizes the State Auditor to contract with the Public Binder for work required by the State, at prices not to exceed 33 per centum in advance of the price which he has been receiving. The officer intended to be benefited by this act, was elected by the present Legislature at its last session, to commence his work in August last. He electioneered hard for the situation, knowing what were the duties of the office and the high prices of materials in use—their certainty too of still higher increase in price. He opposed, and was successful against that old public servant, A. C. Keen, who had honestly and well done his work for many years and was willing to continue in office at the same prices. Mr. Keen's Unionism killed him. Now the Public Binder, only six months in office, puts in a plea for higher prices for his work. He knew the prices of materials at the time he ran for the office, and knew they were rising, and yet pressed his claim for the office, against a gentleman willing to retain it at the old remuneration. Mr. Keen is still willing to take the office at the same prices formerly and now paid. He never disappointed the State in his work, executed it all faithfully, and is a man of undisputed loyalty, and would still serve the State without asking 33 per cent. increase. The proposed measure is wrong. It taxes the people unnecessarily and unjustly—they are to pay a large increase into the pocket of a man who undertook to do the prescribed work at a certain price, when plenty of men can be found who will do it 33 per cent. lower than the price proposed. We hope the bill will fail.

The late permit system in our State, though doubtless established in aid of the public good, in its practical operation has worked unjustly and detrimentally to the cause of the Union. It was meant to punish the guilty; but it has also involved the innocent. It interfered with a man's business relations and in such a way as to injure his credit, to make it impossible for him to comply with his obligations to his creditors, and to that degree exposing him to mercantile dishonor and working injury to them—it takes from him the means of support, of providing bread for his family. Now all this may be considered proper treatment for rebels, but the system does not touch rebels, or their sympathizers alone; it affects all those who are considered by certain men to be disloyal—opposition to any measure of the Administration, being the test of loyalty. Here, by the way, we have our President's views of such in his speech on the 8th Nov., when he said to his rejoicing friends, "I do not pretend to say that you who think so"—approvers of the acts of the Administration—"embrace all the patriotism and loyalty of the country."—Such being the case it is not plain that many innocent men may be made to suffer thus in person, in honor, and in family, while, on the other hand, many who are at heart and in secret act disloyal may yet appear true Union men? It is no hard thing for a traitor so to approve every act of the Administration as to deceive loyal men, and so be permitted to carry on business which will enable him to lend aid to his traitors. The law's just maxim is that it is better ninety and nine guilty should escape than that one innocent man should suffer. And Union men should par excellence be law-approving and law-abiding men.

Before the late election it was asserted and widely believed—greatly to Mr. Lincoln's disadvantage in Kentucky—that the vote a man cast should be the test of his loyalty, and that the poll books would be consulted in granting permits. What was the consequence? Men, known to be disloyal, asserted that if such was to be the case they would vote for Mr. Lincoln, and there is no doubt Mr. Lincoln got the votes of many such for that very purpose. When a man's purse is touched and its contents endangered, his moral nature is very apt to be affected, especially when sympathy with treason makes him prone to all wickedness. With a great many such men perjury will not weigh a moment against their love of money-making, and such men would take an oath required so that their business should not be interfered with. Then with the permit they may serve the enemies of their country at will. It is far better to let men in a loyal State, suspected of rebel sympathies, carry on their regular trade, keeping an eye on them meanwhile, than to tempt them by hypocrisy and perjury, under the shield of a permit, to carry on their treasonable traffic. The very fact of the avowed friendship and of having procured a permit gives them the name of loyalty and so they escape scrutiny. This system exposes the inconstancy to annoyance and suffering, while it affords a shield behind which the disloyal may carry on their nefarious designs.

Again, the creation of Boards of Trade, who are to sit in judgment on the character of all the citizens of a large district, opens the way to much oppression and wrong. And this wrong has been practiced. Of the Board at Lexington all speak well—their dealings have been just and impartial, nor has the vote been made a test. But not so in all the districts. A case came to our ears a few weeks since which was sufficient to rouse the indignation of any Union man against a system which could permit such an act. A small town in the north-eastern portion of the State, in the fall of 1862, was attacked by a force of guerrillas, numbering nearly 700 men. About 100 of its citizens resisted the attack, devoting themselves to death and their property to destruction, as those that have produced the present rebellion. To the Senate, especially, the country will look for calmness and deliberation, for temperateness of decision, and for a complete disavowal of narrow and sectional purposes. These elections to the Senate mean this if they mean anything. And we record them with satisfaction.

We publish to-day the speech of Gen. John W. Finnell, lately delivered at a Union meeting in Covington. It will be seen that Mr. Finnell is a Union man of the true stripe—loyal to his country, though his long-cherished sentiments in favor of Slavery must be given up; and ready to further what the interests of his country demand, though his own interests may suffer. He plainly shows what is the duty and interest of Kentucky in regard to slavery, under the circumstances forced upon her by this accused rebellion. The truth of his statements as to the great advance Ohio, Indiana and Illinois have made in the race to prosperity and greatness, far outstripping Kentucky, unsurpassed as she is in "all the original elements of grandeur, wealth and power," none can deny. Now that the rebellion has destroyed Slavery, why should not the people of Kentucky unite in clearing away the rubbish, and invite and dignify that free labor which will certainly effect her unbounded prosperity? We hope our readers will give the speech of Gen. Finnell an earnest perusal.

The Commercial's Nashville dispatch says: The Tennessee State Convention has unanimously passed a resolution declaring slavery forever abolished and prohibited throughout the State, and also passed a resolution prohibiting the Legislature from recognizing the right of property in slaves, and forbidding it from requiring compensation to owners, abrogating the Declaration of State Independence, the Military League made in 1861 with the Confederate States, and all laws and ordinances made in pursuance of them. All officers appointed by the acting Governor since his accession to office are concerned.

These propositions are to be submitted to the people for ratification on the 22d of February, and on the 4th of March an election is to be held for Governor and members of the Legislature.

Nearly three hundred delegates participated in the final vote. The greatest harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout the proceedings.

Kentucky and endangered Kentucky loyalty, knowing that it has prejudiced the minds of many citizens against the Administration, we have given utterance to these views. Heart and hand we have been with the Administration from the first of the rebellion, even its darkest hours—heart and hand we will be with it to the last, and when we see anything that will tend to the injury of the Administration, we will expose it, without fear of friend or foe.

The press and leaders of the Southern Confederacy put on a seeming of enjoying life no matter in what phase it presents itself to them. Mark Tapley like, they intend to be "jolly under all circumstances." They have turned topsy-turvy the old proverb, "How blessings brighten as they take their flight," for when they are gone, nothing pains and money and blood they had cost, they "were nothin' nohow." As it has been with all their Southern cities and Forts, so is it now with Wilmington. They are sorry it is gone but they can easily spare it—it was rather a hindrance to their prosperity than otherwise. "We regard the fall of Fort Fisher as an unfortunate, rather than a disastrous, event," says the Richmond Whig. The Despatch says, "some regard the fall of Fort Fisher as a disaster, while many are disposed to consider it a blessing in disguise. The latter, who are, it must be said, a numerous and sensible class, contend that Wilmington, as a seaport, has, from the beginning, done more harm than good." The rebel joy, however, was intense when the first attack failed, and they acknowledged their happy escape from terrible disaster. Gen. Bragg called upon all rebels to give thanks to God for his goodness in their deliverance, and implored the prayers of all Christians in his behalf while he made the Fort impregnable. So important and valuable was the blockade-running business, that Government had interfered with the rights of North Carolina, and demanded a large share of the profits. But now the port is closed, the blockade-running was a nuisance—their famed seaport was doing "more harm than good." Under all this seeming "making the best of it," and depreciation of the Federal success, we can, however, easily detect an uneasy and dejected spirit. A consciousness of weakness, and forebodings of ultimate failure are revealing themselves in their Congress and out of it. The longing for peace throughout the Confederacy, is assuming the form of a determination to have it—a counter revolution for this desired end is imminent, and we need not be surprised at its outbreak at any moment.

THE PEOPLE AND THE SENATE.—The re-election of Senator Howard, of Michigan, says the New York Times, and the election of Gov. Yates, of Illinois, and the virtual election of Mr. Secretary Fessenden in Maine, are solid, practical and cumulative proofs, not only that the loyal States, East and West, desire to sustain President Lincoln's Administration, but that they are anxious to see men of eminent discretion, experience and moderation, filling the seats of the highest legislative body during the great crisis of reconstruction. The time is upon us when partisanship must give way before a broad and liberal statesmanship, if the legislation which the termination of hostilities will render necessary, is not to create new sectional evils as bitter in their fruits, as those that have produced the present rebellion. To the Senate, especially, the country will look for calmness and deliberation, for temperateness of decision, and for a complete disavowal of narrow and sectional purposes. These elections to the Senate mean this if they mean anything. And we record them with satisfaction.

THE TWELFTH SESSION!—**O**F Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on Monday, January 20, 1865, and continue twenty weeks, at \$10 the session. **No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness.** Jan. 24, 1865-1t.

CAPITOL HOTEL HOPS.

Hops will be given regularly every

Tuesday and Friday evenings,

during the Session of the Legislature.

The Ball Room and band can be engaged

any other evening for private parties, upon application to

E. A. AKIN,

Proprietor.

Lou. Journal and Democrat copy 3 times.

January 20th, 1864.

W. A. GAINES, P. M.

Jan. 24, 1865-1t.

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Jan. 24, 1865-1t.

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W. A.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky. Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-tf.]

WARNER,

DENTAL SURGEON.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis W. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State. Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month. May 13th, 1862-tf.

J. W. FINNELL.

V. T. CHAMBERS,
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.

GOVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1862-tf.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office. May 6, 1857-tf.

LYSANDER BORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is in St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

JAMES SPEED.....WM. F. BARRET,
SPEED & BARRET,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-ly]

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN,
HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863-tf.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.....E. L. VANWINKLE,
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky. Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.

Sept. 14, 1862-hy.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Louis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.

He would be the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.

Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office. Frankfort, April 22, 1862-ly.

Kentucky River Coal.

HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANEL, Pittsburg, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort. Feb 2d twt. S. BLACK.

L. WEITZEL. V. BERBERICH,
WEITZEL & BERBERICH,
MERCHANT TAILORS,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentleman's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

August 3, 1862-tf.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN TANNER was committed to the Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder of his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at large; therefore, I THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the said John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailer of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I L. S. [the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed]. Done at Frankfort this 22d day of July, A. D., 1864, and in the 75th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or inches high, dark hair, rather sallow complexion, weighs about 135 pounds, has a stoppage or stammering in his speech, articulates imperfectly, and in the habit of repeating the last words of every sentence. At first the impression is made that he is simple minded or foolish.

July 24, 1864-w-542.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Garrard county, a runaway slave calling himself HARLAND, who says he belongs to Clayton Carter, of Lincoln county. Said boy is of copper color, weighs about 130 pounds, about 30 or 35 years of age.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.

June 27, 1864-336-Im.

WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.

July 15, 1864-1m-544.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

The Falmouth Bridge Co., Plaintiffs,

against [redacted] In Equity.

Thos. J. Oldham and others, Defendants.

In Pursuance to an order of the Pendleton Circuit Court, rendered at its April term, 1864, I will, as Commissioner, appointed in this cause, offer for sale, at Public Auction, on the 1st Monday in August next, it being County Court Day, on each of the 8, 12, 13 and 14 months, at the County House door in the town of Falmouth, Ky., the W. S. Suspension Bridge over main Little River at said place, with all its appurtenances, privileges, franchises, stocks, real estate and personal effects. The purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good security, bearing interest from date.

C. A. WANDELORH, Commissioner.

Falmouth, June 27, 1864-336-8w3w.

February 22, 1860-tf.

J. H. KINKEAD,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office. May 6, 1857-tf.

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PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is in St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

JAMES SPEED.....WM. F. BARRET,

SPEED & BARRET,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Business Confined To Fire Insurance Exclusively.

Chartered Capital, - - \$500,000.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.

Frankfort April 13, 1863-by.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL

UNION PRESS.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER

To Represent and Advocate the views of Unconditional Union Men.

ANTI-CHELERA MIXTURE!!

Composition of astringents, absorbents, stimulants and emmenagogues, which every physician acknowledges is the only preparation that will effect a permanent cure of Diarrhea and Dysentery. This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in several of our Army hospitals where it gives the greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of thousands of our soldiers and citizens, and we will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the world for Diarrhea and Dysentery.

Mr. Woods, of Covington, KY., will be most happy to satisfy any one as to the virtue of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we have a great number of testimonials from patients who have been cured after being pronounced incurable by their physicians, some after taking only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhea and Dysentery try one bottle.

SOLDIERS!

You ought not to be without such a valuable medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of April 24th, says: that thousands of our soldiers have been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. For sale by Druggists at 50 per bottle.

May 25, 1864-w-542-225.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Patented October 13, 1863.

PERFECT FAST COLOR.

Black, Black for Silk, Dark Green, Light Green, Yellow-green, Mustard, Maroon, Orange, Pink, Purple, Red, Rose, Purple, Salmon, Scarlet, Slat, Sulfur, Violet, Yellow.

For Dying Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French, and German, will be given.

For further information in Dying, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes,) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dying and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by

HOWE & STEVENS,
280 Broadway, Boston.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally.

Nov. 25, 1863 wly.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE

Franklin county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 27th of July, 1864, a negro woman calling herself MARY. She is 32 years old, copper color, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 145 pounds. Says she belongs to Mrs. Mary Smith, of St. Louis county, Missouri.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WILLIAM CRAIK, J. F. C.

July 28, 1864-1m-1648.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.

On and after Monday, Oct 17, 1864

EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVES LOUISVILLE

DAILY (except Sunday) at 5:35 A. M.

Leaving Louisville at 2:00 P. M., and arrives

Race Course, Brownsboro, and Bellevue.

Leaves Lexington at 7:10 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (stopping at all stations) leaves Louisville at 3:20 P. M.

Leaves Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., and arrives

at Louisville at 8:30 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington Daily (Sundays excepted).

SAM'L GILL, Sup't.

Monday, March 28, 1864-ff.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and Northwestern Cities and Towns. But one change of car!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:35 A. M. and 1:10 P. M.

Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ONE PASSENGER TRAIN

Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:05 A. M.

Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 12:20 P. M.

Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

LEAVE ARKANSAS

Nicholasville 12:20 P. M. Covington 6:00 P. M.

Lexington 1:10 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M.

Cincinnati 7:00 P. M. St. Louis 10:45 A. M.

And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time for supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:40, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the